

Women Must Sleep.

Avoid Nervous Prostration.
If you are dangerously sick what is the first duty of your physician? He quiets the nervous system, he deadens the pain, and you sleep well.

You ought to know that when you cease to be regular in your courses, grow irritable without cause, and pass sleepless nights, there is serious



Mrs. HARTLEY.

trouble somewhere, and nervous prostration is sure to follow.
You ought to know that indigestion, exhaustion, womb displacements, fainting, dizziness, headache, and backache send the nerves wild with affliction, and you cannot sleep.
Mrs. Hartley, of 221 W. Congress St., Chicago, Ill., whose portrait we publish, suffered all these agonies, and was entirely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; her case should be a warning to others, and her cure carry conviction to the minds of every suffering woman of the unfailing efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

ENGLISH FACTS AND FIGURES.

England spends £1,900,000 a year on foreign gloves.
In England 311 murders occur yearly. In Ireland 131, in Scotland only 19.
Of 1,614 gasworks in the United Kingdom, 1,233 are in England, 253 in Scotland and 108 in Ireland.
In 1840 English people used 1 pound 3 ounces of tea a head. This has grown to 5 pounds 14 ounces.
Rye is the only British-grown grain of which the average has not fallen off since 1873. Beans have fallen from 698,000 acres to 234,000.

INDIAN MISSIONARY'S STORY.

Years of Tollsome Ministry Among the Choctaws.

Little York, Ind., April 2 (Special).—Twenty-five years ago the Rev. C. H. Thompson left Indiana. For a time he preached in Arkansas, afterwards entering on the regular missionary work among the Choctaw Indians.

For five years, he lived and labored among the full bloods of the western prairies, until on April 5th, 1883, having lost his wife, he left the circuit on which he had preached so long, and commenced traveling missionary work among the Indians of the various Tribes scattered in the West.

This irregular work involved a great deal of travel over the prairies. The drinking of so much alkali water, brought on Kidney Troubles which terminated in Diabetes.

Finally, while laboring among the Creek Indians at Wagoner, Indian Territory, this noble man was stricken down completely. A Chicago Specialist was summoned, and after a careful examination, declared that there was not the slightest chance of his recovery. Besides the prescriptions of the doctors, he tried many other medicines, but all to no avail. He says:

"I had concluded that my days were drawing to a close, when I picked up an Almanac telling of the cures of Diabetes by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I sent for two boxes. I gained strength and spirits from the time I commenced to use them, and so I sent for more. I am now completely cured, and have not the slightest symptom of my old trouble."

"I am 63 years of age. I tell every body of the wonders Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for me. I can certainly endorse them heartily, and vouch that they are all that is claimed for them. They have certainly been a God-send to me."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only Remedy that has ever cured Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Dropsy and they never fail.

The "Big Four Route"

Is a Railway System Comprising

2,500 Miles of Superb Roadway

Built and Equipped in the Most Approved Manner of Modern Railway Construction.

The Passenger Train Service of the "BIG FOUR ROUTE" provides 200 Passenger Trains per day, requiring for their operation

150 Passenger Locomotives

450 Passenger Cars

25 Parlor Cars

20 Dining and Cafe Cars

In addition to which Sixty Pullman Sleepers are in Continuous Service on the "BIG FOUR" and its Through Car Lines.

WARREN J. LYNCH, W. P. DEPPE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, Asst. Gen. P. & T. A. CINCINNATI, O.

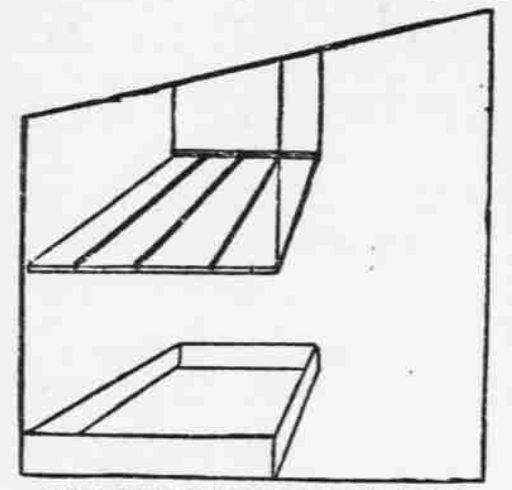
AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

POULTRY ON THE FARM.

Description of House Built for Getting the Best Results with a Minimum of Labor.

At the New York farmers' institutes, Mr. C. E. Chapman, in his address on "Poultry On a Fruit Farm," described his henhouse, built for getting the best results with a minimum amount of labor. Mr. Chapman thinks, that for the average farmer, whose time is nearly all required for doing his farm work, if he keeps hens, he should have the arrangement of the henhouse such as to make the work of caring for the hens as easy as possible, and do it in a way that will make the business profitable. He does not want platforms under the perches which have to be, or should be, cleaned every day, or any elaborate or costly fixtures in the henhouse.

As shown by the cut, he simply hangs the perches to the rafters by wires, and under them places a box, partly



CONVENIENT ARRANGEMENT.

filled with dry soil, or road dust, in which the droppings fall.

By stirring occasionally, the manure is mixed with the soil, and when there is sufficient manure mixed with the soil for the purpose for which it is wanted, the box can be drawn to the garden or field. The manure being mixed with the soil in this way, it is just right to use as a fertilizer, and there is no loss.

Two or three sets of poles for perches are used, so they can be frequently changed, carrying them out of doors when they become infested with lice. There is nothing in the house but what can be quickly and easily removed when it is to be cleaned. His plan of feeding, is to feed in the morning, small grain in litter, that will keep the hens scratching until later in the day, when there is time to prepare the mash of grain and vegetables. These methods may not be the best for all, but for the busy farmer, they simplify, and make the work of caring for the hens considerably easier.

Mr. Chapman's advice to farmers who are thinking of engaging more extensively in poultry keeping, is to begin with the small flock they have, keep account of them for one year, and see if they can make them pay a profit. The average hen in New York lays only about 60 eggs in a year. By keeping thoroughbreds of the best laying breeds, then by breeding only from the best layers, you can get hens that will lay 200 eggs in a year. "Be sure that your eggs are fresh, and clean, then try to sell direct to the consumer. In my experience, I have found the white leghorns the most profitable breed."

Mr. Chapman also gave some points in growing turkeys on the farm. He said that if you would feed them all the grain they would eat, they would not eat the grain, or other crops growing on the farm, but will only eat the insects. Keep turkeys in this way, and they will not trouble your neighbors, and they will be a source of considerable revenue.—W. H. Jenkins, in Ohio Farmer.

IMPROVING POOR LAND.

Wisconsin Farmer Describes a System Which He Has Tried with Great Success.

The best crop we ever had to improve a poor field or a sun-dried or sun-baked one was cowpeas. We sowed the land to peas early in the spring. When they were ripe we turned in a lot of hogs. As soon as they had picked all the peas we plowed the ground and let it lie until September 15, when we sowed it to rye. In the next spring we sowed clover. The rye was a good crop, and after it was removed we had a fine stand of clover. When this field is broken up and put to corn we are certain of a good crop. The above is the best method to improve poor and noxious weed-infested land. Sun-baked land is caused by too wet cultivation or by letting stock run on it when wet. It is very hard to get it in good order again. There is nothing better than cowpeas for this, for they give plenty of shade to the land. They should be followed by clover, which is a great soil improver and makes splendid hay and the very best pasture in the fall for cattle, putting them in good order for winter when they have to be fed on dry feed. Kept in a good warm barn, however, the cows give plenty of milk all winter. In the day time we turn them out in the stalk field except in blizzards or on very cold days, when we keep them out just long enough to water them and to clean out the barn. We tie all the cows with chains, American pattern. These give them more exercise than any other method of tying. The more stock is sheltered during the winter the less feed they take and the better they look. It is the most economical method.—Theodore Bischoff, in Prairie Farmer.

After the Pigs Are Weaned.

Very young pigs, after weaning, should receive skim milk, bran and ground oats. Clover is also excellent as a bulky food. Corn and cornmeal make the best foods for fattening, but give the best results when the animals also receive a variety in addition, such as clover, turnips, bran, skim milk, or even weeds. The seedsman in almost any city can supply books on the management of swine.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

The Farmer Who Succeeds is He Who Thinks and is Prepared to Act at a Moment's Notice.

While the farmer can do much to be ready for the cropping season of the regular crops grown, yet weather conditions may be such that different methods of seeding and culture may be required, and even other crops have to be grown than those contemplated early in the season. The planning even for such emergencies is a part of successful and paying farming.

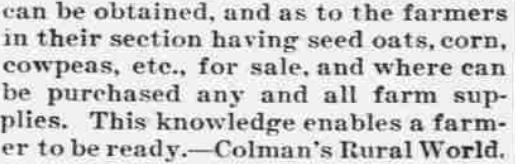
The writer has known, and so have our readers known, good farm land which was intended for corn to be permitted to grow up to weeds all summer because a wet spring prevented the planting until too late to make what the owner thought a profitable crop of corn. Possibly wheat was sown on the land in the fall, but if some quick growing forage crop had been sown on this land, this farmer would not all the following winter have been so short on feed.

Hence, readiness means not only having definite plans to be pursued if conditions are favorable, but even supplementary ones which can be made to manage existing conditions, though these be adverse to earlier plans. Farming is a gigantic operation, and farmers accede to this fact and prepare for it accordingly. The success desired will be much more likely to be attained. The days of tilling the soil and gathering a harvest are with the past. And though agriculture has not attained the place even among farmers themselves that its importance demands, yet up-to-date intelligent methods are being generally adopted and the results are being felt. And knowing that possible changes in plans may occur, how to meet them will prove one master of situations that will increase one's interest in farming. The knowing where to procure seed needed for a supplementary crop is part of this preparation. Farmers should post themselves as to where seed of the various crops can be obtained, and as to the farmers in their section having seed oats, corn, cowpeas, etc., for sale, and where can be purchased any and all farm supplies. This knowledge enables a farmer to be ready.—Colman's Rural World.

HOW TO LAY TILE.

Valuable Advice on a Subject That is Not as Well Understood as It Should Be.

Tile when properly placed in a ditch does not require a covering of small stones or gravel, and they will do better work if the regular soil is used for covering. Horseshoe tile are as good for the purpose of draining as round tile. While they would be reasonably sure to stay in place if properly laid, they are not as efficient as round tile. The reason they are not as efficient is shown in the cut. If but a small stream of water is flowing, it spreads out over the entire flat surface of the horseshoe tile,



TWO MOST POPULAR TILES.

and there is not enough depth of water to cause the removal of silt or sediment which may accumulate. It is far more difficult to lay horseshoe tile and do good work than to lay round tile. If the round tile does not make a tight joint with its neighbor, it may be turned until a place is found where the joint is reasonably satisfactory. If the horseshoe tile does not fit with its neighbor, then the shovel must be used and earth removed or filled in, as the occasion may require. If horseshoe tile are used, they will do better work if they are laid with the flat tile up, for then conditions as to the flow of water are produced which are more nearly like those present with the round tile. When round tile are laid it is well to lay a piece of common tarred building paper over the joint before filling in with earth. No matter how tight the joint is made, there is always a slight opening, and there is a possibility that soil may pass into the tile and obstruct the passage. After the tile are placed a small piece of building paper laid over the joint just before replacing the earth will insure against obstruction, says L. A. Clinton, among some items of advice given in Country Gentleman.

PRACTICAL HEN NOTES.

When other feeds fail to bring eggs add meat or cut bone.

Depriving a hen of grit material is like pulling a cow's teeth.

Fertile eggs early in the season follow plenty of exercise.

On sunny days nothing like a dust bath to make hens happy.

Eggs for setting should be gathered often and before chilled.

Cocks with clipped spurs are almost as tame as dehorned cattle.

Choice trade can never be held when supplied with dirty eggs.

The remedy for soiled eggs is good nests, plenty of chaff on the floor and clean roosts.

Feed refuse apples after sorting over to the hens and small potatoes boil and mix with meal.

When the egg of an extra good hen is known by sight, it should be saved for hatching.

It is not worth while to try keeping turkeys, guineas or peafowl, except where there is plenty of room and pasturage.—Farm and Home.

Wool and Mutton Sheep.

In entering upon the business of sheep raising on the farm determine beforehand, after thorough consideration, whether wool or mutton is to be the product from which you hope to receive profit, and buy pure-bred rams of good constitution. For the farm sheep man will consider the mutton breeds the more desirable, but not only do good mutton sheep, but well covered with a good grade of wool. Although mutton sheep are not kept for wool it is a good sign if they are covered with it.—Midland Farmer.

A Mexican's Curious Idea of Business.

While traveling in Mexico a few years ago I had a funny experience with a Mexican vender which goes to show what little business ability the lower classes have," said E. F. Guignon, of St. Louis. "I was en route to look at some mines away up in the mountains. At the station where we left the train to take the stage I saw an old woman selling some honey. She did not have more than ten pounds of it altogether, and as it looked so good, I wanted to buy it all to take along with us. I asked our interpreter to buy it. Much to my surprise the old woman would sell him but two boxes, claiming that if she sold it all to him she would have nothing to sell to other people, neither would she have anything else to do during the remainder of the day."—Denver Republican.

A Victim of the Vaccine.

An old Georgia dandy, with his arm in a sling, was talking to another on a West End car yesterday.

"Yes, suh!" he said, with emphasis. "I gone up now, fer sho! You see dis arm in de sling, don't you?"

"Well, suh," the old man continued, by way of explanation, "I'll be 80 years old next harvest; I done see lots er trouble in my day, but by de grace er God I miss de Ku-Klux, I miss de vigilance committee, I miss de white caps, en I miss de regulators, but now, in my old age, please God, de waxinators kitched en cut me!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Ice Making in India.

The most ancient method of making ice is practiced in India. Holes are made in the ground, dry straw is put at the bottom of these, and on it, at the close of the day, are placed pans of water which are left until the next morning, when the ice that is found within the pans is collected. This industry is carried on only in districts where the ground is dry and will readily absorb the vapor given off from the water in the pans. The freezing, of course, is due to the great amount of heat absorbed by the vapor in passing from its liquid to its gaseous form.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will publish and circulate for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1899.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

If a man wants to get mad he will always find an opportunity.—Washington (I.) Democrat.

THE MARKETS.

COTTON—Middling.....	5 1/2	8 1/2
CATTLE—Winter Wheat.....	2 30	1 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	80 1/2	82
CORN—No. 2.....	26 1/2	31
PORK—Mess New.....	15 50	16 50
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Steers.....	4 1/2	5 1/2
COGS—Cows and Heifers.....	3 50	4 1/2
CALVES.....	5 00	6 25
HOGS—Fair to Choice.....	2 50	6 15
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.....	3 50	5 00
FLOUR—Patents.....	3 60	3 70
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	3 60	3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard.....	3 60	3 50
OATS—No. 2.....	42 1/2	45 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	28	28 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	27	27 1/2
TOBACCO—Lugs.....	3 50	8 50
HAY—Clear, Timothy.....	10 50	11 00
BUTTER—Choice Dairy.....	19 1/2	17 1/2
EGGS—Fresh.....	15 1/2	17 1/2
PORK—Standard (Mess) New.....	15 1/2	17 1/2
LARD—Choice Steam.....	15 1/2	17 1/2
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	4 25	6 05
HOGS—Fair to Choice.....	5 00	6 10
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.....	3 75	5 00
FLOUR—Patents.....	3 60	3 70
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	3 50	3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	22 1/2	25 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	22 1/2	25 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	15 50	16 50
KANSAS CITY.		
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	4 25	5 50
HOGS—Fair to Choice.....	5 00	6 00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.....	3 75	5 00
FLOUR—Patents.....	3 60	3 70
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	22 1/2	25 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	22 1/2	25 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	15 50	16 50
NEW ORLEANS.		
FLOUR—High Grades.....	3 75	4 10
CORN—No. 2.....	22 1/2	25 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	22 1/2	25 1/2
HAY—Choice.....	18 00	19 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	22 1/2	25 1/2
CATTLE—Short Rib Side.....	8 00	8 50
COTTON—Middling.....	5	8
SILVERSVILLE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	80	81 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	26 1/2	31 1/2
PORK—New Mess.....	15 50	16 50